The People's Korea

No. 1,188 EVERY SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1984 PRICE: ¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

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APR 30 1984

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Seoul Told Not to Use Sports Talks for Political Purpose; First Round Talks Collapse

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The first round of the talks between the delegates of the Olympic committees of the north and south which was arranged on April 9 at Pyongyang's proposal for forming a single team of north and south to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games and other major international games ended abruptly due to the unwarrantable attitude of the Seoul side.

In a statement issued on April 10, a spokesman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK said, "The prospect of the sports talks between north and south for forming a single team depends entirely on the attitude of the south Korean side."

At the April 9 talks held in Panmunjom, a south Korean delegate, in a statement, called for Pyongyang's "apology for the Rangoon bombing," and accused Pyongyang of "kidnapping a famed south Korean actress and her director husband."

Pak Mu Song, Deputy General Secretary of the DPRK Olympic Committee, said that the Rangoon incident and what he termed the "kidnapping case" have nothing to do with Pyongyang.

"The Rangoon incident has nothing to do with us, so your statement on that is unjust and totally unacceptable. It is against the spirit of sports to raise political issues, which have nothing to do with sports," said Mr. Pak. (Asian Wall Street Journal, April 10, 1984)

Mr. Pak said that the south Koreans perpetrated the Rangoon bombing to frame Pyongyang. He tried to return to sports and proposed that future meetings be held at seven-to 10-day intervals. He suggested that delegates talk about forming a joint Olympic team, promoting north-south sports competitions and reopening the hot line.

South Korean delegate Kim Chong Ha repeated slanders against Pyongyang and did not respond to Mr. Pak's proposals.

Thus, the first round talks on forming a north-south joint team for the Los Angeles Olympic Games and other major international games ended.

After the April 9 meeting, Mr. Pak met with home and foreign reporters at Panmunjom.

He said that the south Korean side brought forward political problems which have nothing to with the DPRK and the sports talks for forming a single team.

"As the south Korean side turned the talks deliberately into a political theatre, nothing could be discussed at the first talks and, further, the talks could not be continued, he said.

But, in the April 10 statement, Pyongyang said it is ready to continue talks if the south Koreans do not use the talks for their political purpose.

"We declare that if the south Korean side takes the true stand of sportsmen and shows the sincere intention to discuss the problem of forming a single team, not using the sports talks for a sinister political purpose, we are always ready to continue the talks with it," said the statement.

Mr. O Baek Ryong Passes Away At Age of 70

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Mr. O Baek Ryong, one of the anti-Japanese fighters, passed away on April 6. He was 70 years old.

He was born into a poor peasant's family in Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province, on October 24, 1914.

He joined the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized by President Kim Il Sung and discharged his duty at posts up to regimental commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

He served as member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, member of the Party Central Committee, member of the DPRK Central People's Committee and Vice Chairman of its National Defence Commission.

President Kim Il Sung on April 7 sent a wreath to the bier of the late O Baek Ryong expressing deep condolences on his death.

On April 8, a state funeral ceremony was solemnly held in Pyongyang.

Defence Minister O Jin U, vice presidents Pak Sung Chul, Kim Chun Chu and Li Jong Ok, Premier Kang Song San and other party and state high-ranking officials attended the funeral.

Mr. Paek Hak Rim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, delivered a funeral oration in the joint name of the Central Committee and the Central Military Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

He said we should turn the grief at the loss of the dear revolutionary comrade into strength and fighting spirit with which to wage a more staunch struggle for the national reunification and accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche under the guidance of the party and the leader.

The coffin of the deceased was laid in state in the grave amid solemn playing of the dirge and the booming of a minute-gun.

Students Demand Campus Autonomy, Democratic Reforms

South Korean campus unrest is continuing despite a series of "lenient measures" announced by the Chon Du Hwan junta since late last year.

Students have staged campus demonstration marches, rallies and leaflet-distribution in 55 out of the nation's 99 universities since last month (March), Seoul's major newspaper Dong-A Ilbo reported on April 12.

The number of cases of student unrest this year is seven times as many as in the same season last year, it said.

In some cases, students broke school fixtures or locked up policemen.

The following are major student activities reported at some schools in south Korea recently:

Thousands of students staged scattered demonstrations at Seoul's major universities on April 12, calling for campus autonomy and democratic reforms.

According to an AP report from Seoul, at least 1,000 students at the private *Sogang University* tried to march out of the campus

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Students of Seoul National University demanding full freedom for campus activity throw rocks at riot police in Seoul on April 12 when they were blocked at the main gate of the school while trying to march out. (UPI-Sun)

S. Korean Defects to DPRK

A south Korean named Choe Hyong Ho, 46, defected to the northern half of the Republic, reported the KCNA on April 7.

He is the first south Korean who sought freedom in the DPRK this year.

He was born into a poor peasant family in Taegok-ri, Taegok Myon, Jinyang County, South Kyongsang Province, said the KCNA.

S. Korea Cited As Country Which Practices Torture

S. Korea was cited as one of the countries which torture or ill-treat prisoners.

In a major report, "Torture in the Eighties," Amnesty International, London-based human rights group, laid charges ranging from gross brutality, killings and multilations to occasional mistreatment against 98 nations.

In the part of south Korea, the document issued on April 4 said, "after the lifting of martial law at the end of January 1981, torture continues to be used regularly . . . ." **(See Page 8)**

"Torture and ill-treatment seem to have been used for two purposes: as a means of intimidation, in cases where no charges were brought, and to obtain confessions," said the 263-page document.

CC and CMC of WPK, CPC of DPRK Published Obituary of Mr. O Baek Ryong

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Military Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 6 published an obituary of Mr. O Baek Ryong, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Member of the Party Central Military Committee, Member of the DPRK Central People's Committee and Vice-Chairman of its National Defence Commission, KCNA reported.

According to it, Mr. O Baek Ryong died of protracted illness, to our grief, at the age of 70 at 23:55 on April 6, 1984.

He was a faithful revolutionary soldier and comrade of President Kim Il Sung and a loyal son of the Party and people.

He was a staunch revolutionary fighter who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and a courageous and talented Military Commander who performed great feats on the road of the revolutionary war against U.S. and Japanese imperialisms.

In the darkest days of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule he took part in the glorious anti-Japan armed struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung and fought heroically against Japanese imperialism with arms in hand for 5 years, thus making a great contribution to the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After liberation he made devoted and strenuous efforts for the independence and sovereignty of the country and the building of a new society, upholding President Kim Il Sung's line of building the party, the country and the army and dedicated his all to the strengthening and development of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Korean people and to the consolidation of the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion, he, as a commander of a combined unit of the People's Army, struggled self-sacrificingly to defend and carry through the outstanding military idea and Juche-based strategic and tactical policies of President Kim Il Sung and made a shining contribution to ensuring the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War by skilfully organizing and commanding People's Army units to crush the enemies.

In the postwar period he energetically struggled to further strengthen and develop the People's Army into modern armed forces and increase its fighting capacity in hearty response to the Party's military line and actively contributed to defending by force of arms the struggle of the Korean people for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

As Deputy Minister of National Defence and head of the Military Department of the Party Central Committee he devoted all his wisdom and energy to the struggle for strengthening the People's Army politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, and consolidating the defences of the country as firm as an iron wall by thoroughly implementing President Kim Il Sung's policy of making the army an army of cadres, modernizing the army, arming the entire people and fortifying the country.

Working for many years at the important post of Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK Central People's Committee, he devotedly struggled to consolidate the all-people defence system with the People's Army as its core and thus greatly contributed to firmly defending the socialist homeland from the enemy's aggression.

The whole life of Mr. O Baek Ryong was a brilliant life of a faithful communist revolutionary who fought with the devotion of all his wisdom and energy for the Party and the leader, for the country and the people, and his boundless loyalty to the Party and the leader and his high degree of revolutionary spirit, Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit have been an example for the Party members and people.

The death of Mr. O Baek Ryong is a great loss to the Party and people. But the precious exploits performed by him for the Party and revolution, for the country and the people, and his indomitable revolutionary spirit will remain for ever in the hearts of the Party members and people.

State Funeral Committee for The Deceased Formed

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Military Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 6 announced that the funeral for the late Mr. O Baek Ryong would be a state funeral, KCNA reported.

They formed a state funeral committee for the late Mr. O Baek Ryong with President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim Jong Il, Mr. O Jin U, Mr. Pak Sung Chul, Mr. Rim Chun Chu, Mr. Li Jong Ok, Mr. Kang Song San, Mr. So Chol, Mr. Kim Yong Nam, Mr. Ho Dam, Mr. Yon Hyong Muk, Mr. Chon Mun Sop, Mr. Choe Yong Rim, Mr. O Guk Ryol, Mr. Kim Hwan, Mr. Paek Hak Rim, Mr. So Yun Sok, Mr. Hyon Mu Gwang, Mr. Chon Byong Ho, Mr. An Sung Hak, Mr. Kong Jin Tae, Mr. Hong Song Ryong, Mr. Cho Se Ung, Mr. Choe Gwang, Mr. Kim Bok Sin, Mr. Chong Jun Gi, Mr. Kim Du Nam, Mr. Kye Ung Tae, Mr. Li Gun Mo, Mr. Kang Hui Won, Mr. Chong Gyong Hui, Mr. Kim Gang Hwan, Mr. Kim Jung Rin, and others, 55 in all.

Leading Cadres of Party and State Call at Bier of the Deceased to Express Deep Condolences

On the death of Mr. O Baek Ryong, leading cadres of the Party and the state called at the bier of the deceased on Apr. 7 and expressed deep condolences.

Present on the occasion were Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Mr. O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Vice-Presidents Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu and Li Jong Ok, Premier Kang Song San and Mr. So Chol, Mr. Kim Yong Nam, Mr. Ho Dam, Mr. Yon Hyong Muk, Mr. Chon Mun Sop, Mr. Choe Yong Rim, Mr. O Guk Ryol, Mr. Kim Hwan, Mr. Paek Hak Rim and Mr. So Yun Sok, Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Mr. Hyon Mu Gwang, Mr. Chon Byong Ho, Mr. An Sung Hak, Mr. Kong Jin Tae, Mr. Hong Song Ryong, Mr. Cho Se Ung, Mr. Choe Gwang, Mr. Kim Bok Sin, Mr. Kim Du Nam, Mr. Kye Ung Tae, Mr. Li Gun Mo, Mr. Kang Hui Won, Mr. Chong Gyong Hui, Mr. Kim Gang Hwan and Mr. Kim Jung Rin, Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Mr. Kim Yong Sun and Mr. Chae Hui Jong, Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Mr. Kim Chang Ju, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; department directors of the Party Central Committee and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Placed there were wreaths from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central Military Committee of the WPK, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Public Security and units of the Korean People's Army.

The bereaved family of the deceased and members of the funeral committee were standing vigil by the bier.

A guard of honour lined up by the bier of the deceased.

Amid the solemn playing of the dirge the place was in deep sorrow at the loss of the revolutionary soldier who had been faithful to President Kim Il Sung till the moment his heart stopped beating from the moment he embarked upon the road of revolutionary struggle in his early years, a faithful son of our Party and people who had devoted his all to the struggle for national liberation and the happiness of the people and for the victory of our revolution and a competent leading cadre of the state and revolutionary armed forces.

The leading cadres of the Party and state observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased.

Then they expressed deep condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Elsewhere, functionaries of the Central Committee of the WPK, the Party Central Military Committee, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council and its commissions and ministries, central organs, public organisations and Party and power bodies in Pyongyang on Apr. 7 called at the bier of the deceased lying in state at the Sojang Club and expressed condolences.

Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang also visited the bier of the deceased and offered condolences.

Brief History of the Late Mr. O Baek Ryong

PYONGYANG, April 7 (KCNA) – The late Comrade O Baek Ryong was born into a poor peasant's family in Hoeryong County, North Hamgyong Province, on October 24, 1914.

After embarking upon the revolutionary struggle, he discharged his duty at posts up to Regimental Commander of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and made a great contribution to routing the Japanese imperialist aggression forces and liberating the country.

After liberation he devoted his all to the struggle for strengthening the Revolutionary Armed Forces and, during the Fatherland Liberation War, he rendered great services in smashing the enemy's armed invasion and defending the independence of the country, as Commander of the 8th division of the Korean People's Army and Commander of its 23rd brigade.

After the war he actively contributed to shattering the enemy's moves and defending the fatherland, working at important posts of the People's Army such as Deputy Military Commander of an army corps.

He was Chief of the Government Guard Department from April 1956, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs and concurrently Director of the General Guard Department from February 1961, and Vice-Minister of National Defence from December 1963 and in this course devoted his all to defending and guarding the party and the revolution.

He became the Director of the Military Department of the Party Central Committee from December 1968, then Vice-Minister of National Defence and concurrently Commander of an Army Corps from August 1970 and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee from December 1972 and struggled devotedly

to carry through our Party's self-reliant military line.

He was elected member of the Party Central Committee from the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in September 1961, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee from March 1977, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee from October 1977 and Member of the Party Central Military Committee from October 1980.

He was elected Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from October 1962 and Member of the Central People's Committee from December 1977.

He was awarded "Kim Il Sung Order", the supreme order of the Republic, and the Title of Hero of the Republic, Order of National Flag First Class, Order of Freedom and Independence First Class, DPRK Founding Commemoration Order and many other orders and medals.

Comrade O Baek Ryong thoroughly established the monolithic ideological system of the Party and remained infinitely loyal to our revolutionary cause to the last moments of his life.

Message of Condolence from Chongryun

The state funeral committee of the late Mr. O Paek Ryong received a message of condolence on April 7 from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on the death of Mr. O Baek Ryong.

Noting that the Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan could not repress grief at the sad news of the death of Mr. O Baek Ryong, the message expressed deep condolences to the state funeral committee and the bereaved family of the deceased in Japan could not repress grief at the sad news of the death of Mr. O Baek Ryong, the message expressed deep condolences to the state funeral committee and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Development of Agriculture in Korea (10)

(Continued from the No. 1,186 issue of The People's Korea)

Scientific Research for Increased Agricultural Production in DPRK

1. Measures Taken for Agricultural Scientific Research

Proceeding from the role of science and technology in the development of rural economy, we have been ever developing agricultural scientific research on the principle of putting science before production at all times.

Firstly, in order to develop agricultural scientific research, we firmly built up the ranks of scientists and technicians, its masters and direct undertakers, as the most important measure.

Right after liberation there were only a few agricultural scientists and technicians in our country.

At that time President Kim Il Sung made all the people contribute positively to the work of building the state by letting those with strength give strength, those with knowledge offer knowledge and those with money donate money; he embraced old scientists and technicians and warmly led them so that they could actively turn out in the building of a new society.

Meanwhile, measures were taken for bringing up new scientists. We set up the university, a comprehensive national cadre training centre, though the situation of our country was very difficult immediately after liberation. Large numbers of technical universities were since established to train rapidly technicians and experts badly needed for the different fields of national economy and, in particular, we took bold steps to set up an agricultural university in each province and an agricultural college in every county for the agricultural development.

Secondly, in order to intensify agricultural scientific research we organized a large number of research institutions and established a proper guiding system for them in keeping with the stages of development of rural economy and the trends of the development of modern science.

Today in our country there is the Academy of Agricultural Sciences organizing and guiding the national agricultural scientific research in a unified way and under it there are branch academies in different areas and specialized institutions for different scientific sections. In the branch academies and institutions experimental centres are arranged such as agricultural experimental stations according to ecological places and experimental stock farms according to the species of domestic animals. The branch academies and institutions set the scientific research subjects for sectors concerned in accordance with the demand of agricultural policy and work out scientific research programmes on the basis of calculation of research forces and conditions of material supply to carry them out, geared squarely with the state national economic plan.

To enhance responsibility and role of the scientists in carrying out their research subjects, a scientific and administrative system of guidance is set up to assign definite subject to the individual researcher and sum it up in time.

With a view to strengthening substantial academic guidance to research work, therefore, scientific council of institute, sectional commissions according to the sectors of agricultural science and state deliberative commission on agricultural science are organized as nonpermanent organizations for collective consultation composed of competent scientists. Responsible before the state, they work out and submit technical measures for the present agricultural production and constructive opinions on the prospective development of science and technology while making academic deliberation mainly on the scientific research subjects and plans for their introduction into production.

Thirdly, we have directed deep attention to providing scientists with adequate research conditions and to laying the material foundations of the research institutions in order to strengthen the agricultural scientific research.

Agricultural research institutions have all the material and technological foundations for research such as laboratories and comprehensive analysis rooms equipped with modern experimental equipment and measuring instruments, modern greenhouses and pilot plants, to say nothing of experimental agro-stock farms. Thus, researchers undertake sophisticated basic and production experiments to their hearts' content.

Fourthly, we solve the urgent scientific and technological problems arising in the development of our agriculture by ourselves on the Juche-based stand, while assimilating the results and experiences of scientific research in other countries to suit our specific conditions.

Many varieties of seeds and study papers we had got through mutual cooperation and scientific intercourses with other countries, particularly with developing countries in the past, are greatly conducive to improving our scientific research and our scientists are sent to the developing countries requesting technical cooperation to give a great deal of scientific and technological assistance to them in their effort for increasing food and agricultural production.

Fifthly, we established an orderly system for introducing study results into production without delay in order to develop agricultural production rapidly.

New varieties of crops and domestic animals and new farming techniques approved by the state through such considerations are introduced in a planned way and dealt with at national shows or courses on Juche farming method which is held every year for the farming population. They are carried in study manuals for the "agricultural science and technology publicity hall" of state and cooperative farms and immediately adopted and generalized in production.

At the final stage of their research scientists go to the state and cooperative farms and organize and undertake large-scale production experiments there together with producers, through this course "new farming techniques" or "new varieties of crops" are verified and grasped objectively for smooth introduction into production.

2. Achievements in Scientific Research

We built up firmly scientific research forces, established orderly the guidance system of scientific research institutes and provided satisfactory research conditions to them, with the result that the scientists are solving all problems ranging from scientific and technological problems concerning the immediate agricultural production to the prospective scientific and theoretical problems by themselves and, in this course, scored considerable research results.

Firstly, success in scientific research is production of many new variety of crops and their application to production by making green revolution, seed revolution with vigour.

In the early period of building a new society our agricultural scientists—seed producers started, first of all, with disposal of those degenerated and mixed seeds that had been handed down from the period of imperialist colonial rule and the experiments for increasing the per-unit-area yields by setting up the system of seed selection.

Next, by applying various up-to-date methods of seed production, they have produced the seeds whose plants are of low height, early-ripening and high-yielding and can stand typhoons and frost damages, those suitable for double-cropping and those well adapted to tideland and mountainous areas.

In rice cultivation, we have introduced into production a number of new varieties including "Pyongyang line" and "Yomju line" with yielding capacities of 7-9 tons per *chongbo*. As a result, the total grain output of the country has increased remarkably.

"Unbon line", "Uju line", "Pyongnam line" and many other newly produced varieties of hybrid maize with the yielding capacity of 6-8 tons per *chongbo* and well suited to different conditions of the respective areas, have been comprehensively introduced in maize growing. Thus, the per-*chongbo* yield has been doubled or trebled as against that before the introduction of hybrid seeds.

It is generally known that short and early-ripening varieties tend to decrease in their yields, but our new varieties, which have been produced in accordance with the Juche-oriented policy of seed improvement, are characterized by high yields inspite of their low height and early maturity.

Secondly, many successes have also been made in the field of crop cultivation.

Scientific research in this field began with laying scientific foundations for distribution of crops and varieties on the principle of planting the right crop on the right soil in the right time.

Our scientists made a systematic observation and analysis of meteorological conditions of each area of the country and carried out sensitivity experiment on meteorological phenomena and, on this basis, have created agro-climatic districts at the national level and agro-climatic sub-districts at farm levels on a scientific line.

Investigation and analysis have been made of the physical and chemical nature of the soil in each plot of the state and cooperative farms already on several occasions at the intervals of 3-4 years with the general mobilization of scientists, technicians and agro-students of the whole country to make soil card for each plot of the farm land, "history of a given plot," for the farms to have it.

With the preparation of such basic data, scientific distribution of crops and varieties has been completed, measures have been taken to improve the soil of arable land and scientific manuring system and methods completed.

In the field of crop cultivation we have deepened the research particularly into rice cultivation by transplanting seedlings, one of the farming techniques of long history in our country to develop the method and technique of growing rice seedlings on cold bed using plastic cover.

Development of cultivation technique of transplanting humans-pot-grown seedlings for dry field crops including maize and vegetables has brought about a new turn in intensive dry-field farming.

The introduction of advanced method of growing sound seedlings constitutes a major guarantee for attaining higher per-unit yield by shortening the vegetative period of crops and ensuring full yield for each plant even under the condition in which spring comes later and autumn earlier owing to the effect of the abnormal weather caused by the cold front.

Our agro-scientists, based on the brilliant successes of completed irrigation in agriculture, have made studies of moisture-physiological characteristics of crops, scientific methods of water control in paddy fields, water-sprinkling irrigation and other rational methods of irrigating non-paddy fields, and establishment of drainage system including drainage and improvement of cold and swampy ground and solved these problems with credit.

Thirdly, the scientists in the field of vegetables not only have scored successes in seed production but completed the system of multi-stage cultivation that ensures uninterrupted production of fresh vegetables all the year round by conducting their research into the methods of winter cultivation of vegetables in greenhouses, of growing vegetables in plastic-covered bed in early spring and of growing multi-crops in vegetable gardens.

As a result of the introduction of water-sprinkling irrigation system and intensive production in vegetable gardens, we are now able to produce 200-300 tons of vegetables per *chongbo* where previous yield of vegetables was 20-30 tons at most.

Fourthly, in the field of fruit-growing the nationwide regionalization of fruit growing was accomplished on the basis of research result in producing new varieties of various fruits including apples and pears that represent main species in our country, and the methods and techniques of cultivating dwarf fruit trees close together were developed.

With the introduction of the new successes of scientific research the yields of major fruits such as apple, pear and peach reached the high yield of over 20 tons per *chongbo*.

Fifthly, in the fields of the poultry breeding and stock farming big emphasis was put on making and introducing new varieties conforming to the conditions of modernization and industrialization in these fields while reducing degenerate varieties.

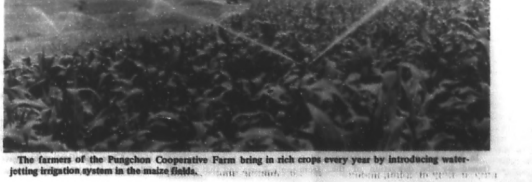
Typical in our country are the newly improved and bred varieties such as "Mangyong fowl," "Mansu fowl," "Kwangpo duck," "Pyongyang pig," "Pihyon pig," "Hyesan pig," "Hwadae sheep," "Korean goat," and so on, which have been widely introduced into production.

The scientists in the field of stock farming sought for all sorts of feed resources in our country and analyzed their feed value to write scientific prescription for mixed fodder and studied scientific method of breeding livestock in the conditions of the modernized poultry plants and farms and of the medium and small stock farms of cooperative farms.

The veterinary scientists focussed their efforts on the research work related with veterinary sanitary and anti-epizootic work, and made researches of and introduced highly efficient veterinary drugs, thus preventing for good various acute epidemics of domestic animals including rinderpest and pig pest which were rampant in the days of colonial rule.

Sixthly, mechanization and chemicalization have been effected in agriculture to emancipate for ever our peasants, who were freed from exploitation, from arduous labour.

(Continued on page 5)



The farmers of the Pungchon Cooperative Farm bring in rich crops every year by introducing water-jetting irrigation system in the maize fields.

N-S Olympic Committees' Talks Held at Panmunjom

— Sports Talks Utilized for Political Aim by South —

PANMUNJOM April 9 (KCNA) – Speaking at the first round of talks between the delegates of the Olympic committees of the north and south for forming a single team held here today, deputy head of our side Pak Mu Song, deputy general secretary of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said that the south Korean side must immediately stop the sinister scheme to use the sports talks for a political purpose.

He noted that the significant meeting between sportsmen of the north and south has been arranged as the south agreed to our proposal of March 30 on holding talks between delegates of the Olympic committees of the north and south.

It will be an important breach in rejoining the blood ties of the nation in the field of sports and eliminating the tragedy of the fellow countrymen caused by the split for the sportsmen of the north and south to pool strength and participate as a single team in the international sports games, he said.

He referred to every effort made by our side to form a single team in the past period, reflecting the ardent common desire of the nation, and expressed the sincere hope that at the talks the two sides would successfully discuss and solve with the same aim the problem of forming a single team for participation in the forthcoming 23rd Olympic Games and ensuing international games and the problem of realizing collaboration and exchange in the sports field, thus giving a great joy to the entire fellow countrymen and displaying the dignity and honour of our nation before the world people.

Then the deputy head of our side pointed to the basic problems to be discussed at the first talks.

As it can be said that through letters already exchanged, in the question of the place of the talks the two sides agreed in principle to hold the talks at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, it will be good to continue talks at this conference room in the future, too, he noted.

He proposed "On participating as a single team of the north and south in the 23rd Olympic Games and ensuing international sports games" and "On realizing collaboration and exchange between the north and south in sports field" as the agenda of the talks.

It will be good to hold the talks in camera in principle and, if necessary, open the talks to the public on the basis of agreement between the two sides, he said.

He said that report on the holding of the talks shall be made by each side in a convenient way and provisions to be agreed upon at the talks in the future be adopted and published in the form of agreement and, if necessary, be verbally confirmed.

It will be good, he also noted, to decide upon the period of talks in the direction of holding them at an interval of 7-10 days in consideration of various conditions.

In conclusion the deputy head of our side proposed to open the direct telephone circuit between the north and south in order to promote convenience for the successful holding of the talks.

But the south Korean side hurled malicious slanders at our side from the beginning of the talks, laying a deliberate obstacle in the talks by bringing forward such absurd political problems as the "Rangoon incident" and the "Sin Sang Ok and Choe Un Hui problem" which had nothing to do with us, and went so far as to commit the insolent act of speaking ill of our system.

Noting that we declared more than once that the "Rangoon incident" had nothing to do with us, the deputy head of our side recalled that each time an incident occurred and disorder took place, the south Korean authorities linked them with us groundlessly in an attempt to divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

He said:

It is their habitual method to speak ill of our Republic. They made much ado to link with us the "August 15 incident of shooting" at the former ruler and the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case and did the same in the case of the arson at the "American cultural centre" in Pusan and the explosion at the "American cultural centre" in Taegu.

But the world knows well that all this was false.

Who is the real criminal of the "August 15 shooting incident?" Who is the criminal who abducted Kim Dae Jung? To tell the truth, wasn't it a person of your side who killed the former "president?" We clearly saw in the Kwangju incident the most striking expression of the unpardonable criminal acts of the south Korean side.

Your side cannot deny this stark fact recognized by the world.

The attitude of your side may accord with the intention of the authorities of your side to use the current talks for a political purpose, but it gives to the world people only an impression that your side is acting a trumpeter of the authorities.

The deputy head of our side said that the so-called "Sin Sang Ok and Choe Un Hui problem" brought forward by the south Korean side is nothing but a preposterous black propaganda fabricated by the south Korean intelligence organ and clamoured about by the reptile pressmen on its script.

After referring to the fact that an organ concerned of the south Korean side scattered a large number of leaflets slandering our sportsmen in the area of the portion of our side in the joint security area of Panmunjom early in the morning today, the deputy head of our side said this unprecedented leaflet distribution just a few hours before the first sports talks is a very sinister provocative act aimed at insulting our side and creating an artificial obstacle in the way of the talks. It is clear that this was committed premeditatedly in collusion with your side, he added.

It is not difficult for anyone to see that the political speech of the south Korean side and leaflet incident are linked with each other for one purpose to make a political use of the current talks, he said.

Strongly demanding repeatedly that the south Korean side repeal its political speeches, the deputy head of our side logically urged the south Korean side to make clear its stand whether it wants to hold the sports talks between the north and south or not.

At a loss for words, the south Korean side could not answer.

Finally, the talks today closed, without setting the date of next talks due to the deliberate and provocative political speeches of the south Korean side and its wrong stance towards the talks.

After the talks the deputy head of our side met with home and foreign reporters at Panmunjom.

He said that the south Korean side brought forward political problems which have nothing to do with the sports talks for forming a single team.

As the south Korean side turned the talks deliberately into a political theatre, nothing could be discussed at the first talks and, further, the talks could not be continued, he said.

Noting that the south Korean side is entirely to blame for such result of the first talks, he said: When the next talks will be held entirely depends on the attitude of the south Korean side.

If the south Korean side discards its wrong stand and approaches the talks with sincerity, our side will come out to this conference room at any time, he said.

Statement of DPRK Olympic Committee

— Prospect of N-S Sports Talks Depends on Seoul's Attitude —

The prospect of the sports talks between the north and south for forming a single team depends entirely on the attitude of the south Korean side.

So stressed a spokesman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a statement issued on April 10 in connection with the fact that the first round of the talks between the delegates of the Olympic committees of the north and south which was arranged on April 9 at our active proposal for forming a single team of north and south to participate in the 23rd Olympic Games and ensuing international games proved abortive due to the unwarrantable attitude of the south Korean side.

Recalling that the south Korean side brought forward the "Rangoon blast incident" and "Sin Sang Ok and Choe Un Hui problem" which have no connection with the sports talks and have nothing to do with us and groundlessly slandered our social and political systems, the spokesman said:

The action of the south Korean side in conducting political propaganda, insulting the opposite side and inciting confrontation and antagonism between the sportsmen and people of the north and south even at the sports talks which were provided for discussing the problem of forming a single team is a very grave political challenge to the idea of sports and desire for national unity.

This clearly shows that it is a premeditated plot hatched by the South Korean Olympic Committee at the instigation of the authorities to bring the sports talks arranged with much efforts to rupture from beginning.

The south Korean side is wholly to blame for the fact that the first round of the talks between the delegates of the Olympic committees of the north and south ended without any success.

It is our initiative that sports talks should be held between the north and south to form their single team and jointly participate in the 23rd Olympiad and ensuing international games, and there is no change in such stand of ours.

We declare that if the south Korean side takes the true stand of sportsmen and shows the sincere intention to discuss the problem of forming a single team, not using the sports talks for a sinister political purpose, we are always ready to continue the talks with it.

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement to Korea's Reunification (17)

(Continued from the previous issue.)

On July 1, 1969, the great leader President Kim Il Sung again clarified the proposal for the peaceful reunification of the country in his answers to the questions raised by the assistant director general of the Iraqi News Agency.

In his answers he clarified the basic line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification and said: The peaceful reunification of the country cannot be achieved so long as US imperialism and its stooges are allowed to remain in south Korea. If the US imperialists get out of south Korea and the democratic progressive forces with national conscience seize power even now, we are ready to hold peaceful negotiations with them on the question of the country's reunification.

In his answers to the questions raised by the delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Finland for the *Kansan Uutiset*, central organ of the Communist Party of Finland, given on September 2, 1969, President Kim Il Sung made clear again the principled stand and basic line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for the country's reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said: We maintain that the question of national reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles, by peaceful means, and independently, without any foreign interference; If Korea is to be reunified, the US imperialist aggressors must first get out of south Korea.

He taught we may reunify the country by way of establishing a unified central government through north-south general elections to be held on democratic principles, on the conditions that all foreign troops have withdrawn from south Korea and that there is no interference from outside forces.

On October 8, 1969, the Government of the DPRK issued a memorandum in connection with the fact that at the 24th UN General Assembly Session the representatives of socialist countries and a number of independent countries in Asia and Africa were opposed to the US imperialists who used the United Nations as a tool in executing their policy of aggression against Korea, and proposed to discuss the questions of withdrawing the US imperialist aggressive troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the United Nations and dissolving the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

The memorandum emphasized as follows:

The Government of the DPRK holds that in order to maintain peace in Korea and solve the question of her reunification by peaceful means it is imperative, first of all, to withdraw the US imperialist army of aggression from south Korea and to dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea".

After the withdrawal of the US imperialist troops of aggression from south Korea, north and south Korea will be able to conclude a peace agreement and take the measure of reducing their military strength to 100,000 or less respectively.

The Government of the DPRK still considers it is possible to convene an international meeting of the states concerned if it is necessary for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

If the United Nations really wants to act in conformity with the principles and object of its Charter, it must take measures to force the US imperialist aggression army out of south Korea and dissolve the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" as was proposed by the representatives of the socialist countries and a number of Asian and African countries at the current 24th Session of the UN General Assembly.

On June 22, 1970, the DPRK Government issued a memorandum denouncing the aggressive crimes committed by the US imperialists in Korea.

The memorandum exposed the US imperialists' aggressive acts in Korea and clarified the principled stand on national reunification consistently maintained by the DPRK Government as follows:

The Government of the DPRK;

Is ready to conclude, after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, a peace agreement on north and south Korea pledging not to invade each other and take the measure of reducing the military strength of north and south Korea to 100,000 or less respectively;

Holds that Korea's reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, independently by the Korean people themselves on democratic principles without any outside interference after the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea;

Holds that as a means for its realization a unified central government should be established through free north-south general elections and is ready to institute a north-south Confederation as a transitional step, if necessary, before the accomplishment of complete reunification, while leaving the different social systems existing in the north and the south as they are;

(To be continued)

Speeches of Foreign Del. at Paris Int'l. Conference for 3-Way Talks

PYONGYANG April 3 (KCNA) – Many delegates spoke at the International Conference for the Holding of the Tripartite Talks for Peace and Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris on March 9 and 10 under the auspices of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Damantang Camara, member and Permanent Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and President of the National People's Assembly, noted that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most judicious one for the reunification of Korea. The progressive mankind of the world, he said, should pay due attention to the Korean people's struggle and extend solidarity to their just cause.

For the present, all the progressive governments, political parties and democratic organizations should express practical support to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

Francisco Da Costa Gomes, ex-President of Portugal, said that the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises are aimed at rounding off the formation of a triangular military alliance and completing preparations for a nuclear attack on north Korea. The biggest obstacle to Korea's reunification is the foreign troops present in south Korea and mass destruction weapons and latest equipment for attacking the vast Asian continent.

Gert Petersen, member of Parliament and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks and said the south Korean authorities are without sovereignty, the prerogative of supreme military command lost to a foreign country.

Noting that the United States had once refused to accept bilateral talks with the DPRK, stating that it would respond to talks only under condition of the participation of the south Korean authorities in it, he said: Now the United States and the south Korean authorities are left without pretext.

Makoto Ichikawa, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and vice-President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said the approach to the proposal for tripartite talks is a touchstone distinguishing the stand of peace from the stand of war, the stand of reunification from the stand of division, in the world.

He called for all efforts to bring the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK to an early success by rapidly intensifying the international solidarity actions.

Robert Parry, labour member of the British parliament, said:

I have carefully read the text of the communication from the Premier of the DPRK Administration Council to the "prime minister" of south Korea. I believe that if this sincere and genuine overture is rejected, it will conclusively show that south Korea at the directive of the United States does not want any real dialogue on peace or reunification and will be condemned by all peaceloving people throughout the world.

Juan Jose Leon, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, said that the illegality of the preposterous talk about "threat of southward invasion" has been exposed once again by the DPRK proposal for letting the south Korean authorities participate in the DPRK-U.S.A. talks for peace in Korea.

He remarked that the United States is violating peace by dangerous war rackets in Asia while inventing pretexts for the provocation of a war.

Zoran Popovic, delegate of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, stressed that Yugoslavia and Ley fully support all the constructive proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the peaceful reunification of the country and support the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks.

Andre Vieuguet , member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party and Director of "Cahiers Du Communism", organ of the party, said that the proposal for tripartite talks is an important initiative of epochal significance in solving the Korean question peacefully. The United States, the very one that creates tensions and keeps division, must come out to the talks leading south Korea under its domination, he said.

Helen Winter, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, said if the DPRK proposal for holding tripartite talks with the United States and the south Korean authorities is realized, there would be measures that would serve as a reliable guarantee for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises pose a military threat and challenge to the DPRK, he said:

In our country, our number one task is to defeat the war-makers before they cause a holocaust.

Maxime Zafera, Director of Civil Affairs of the Presidency of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, **Felix Eloy Torres,** First vice-President of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, **Hans Petersson,** member of parliament and member of the executive Committee of the left Party-Communists of Sweden, and said **Chergui,** member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party, in their speeches denounced the U.S. new war provocation manoeuvres and called for widely conducting international solidarity movements to bring the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks to realization.

Rodolfo Meechini, member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, pointed out that they submitted an emergency questionnaire at the parliament urging the Italian government to support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks. The proposal for tripartite talks will positively contribute to the cause of peace in the world, he stressed.

Robert Baticle, chief of the Asian Region of the International Department of the Socialist Party of France, noted that the DPRK's proposal on holding tripartite talks would ease tensions created on the Korean Peninsula due to the deployment of huge conventional and nuclear weapons in south Korea and it would enable the Korean people to reunify the country, freeing themselves from the present state of division.

George Pattas, Deputy Director of the International Relations Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, said:

The United States must stop such provocative aggressive moves as the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and respond to the sincere proposal for negotiation. The attitude toward the tripartite talks proposed by Pyongyang will be a criterion showing who wants peace and who seeks war in Korea.

Suomela Kalevi, President of the International Subcommittee of the Finnish People's Democratic League, stressed that the conclusion of a peace agreement, as pointed out in the proposal advanced by the DPRK, must be aimed at withdrawing all the U.S. troops from the Korean Peninsula and expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

Pollette Pierson, vice-President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and professor at Brussels Liberal University of Belgium, said:

In view of the grave situation in which the danger of new war is increasing with each passing day in the Far East, especially in south Korea, which has been turned into a military stronghold of the United States owing to its imperialistic war policy, we should expose and denounce its scheme by actively rousing public opinion of our countries, the western countries in particular.

Stanley Faulkner, lawyer of the United States, said that the south Korean authorities should accept the proposal for tripartite talks because they are echoing what the United States has dictated to it and condemned the United States for answering the peace overtures made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with "Team Spirit 84."

Idrissou, head of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin, said that the Benin people and the party of the People's Revolution of Benin actively support the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the DPRK, firmly believing that it would be a most reasonable way for a settlement of the Korean question.

Delegate of the government of Socialist Ethiopia **Kebreth** said that the proposal to convene tripartite talks reflected the sincere and honest stand maintained by the DPRK. He affirmed the support of the Ethiopian government and people to this initiative.

Delegate of the Congolese People's Republic **Firmin Ayessa** pointed out that the strained situation on the Korean Peninsula originated from the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and their war policy.

He said:

Unless the reunification of Korea is achieved, the stability and peace on the Korean Peninsula cannot be guaranteed.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must respond at an early date to the tripartite talks proposed by respected President Kim Il Sung.

Delegate of the government of the Republic of Togo **Egoulia Kpanzou** stressed that the Togolese people, the People's Rally and Togolese President General Eyadema sincerely hoped for an early solution of the Korean question and Togo resolutely supported the January 10, 1984, proposal of the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Delegate of the government of the Republic of Mali **Nonmon Diakite** noted that the Malian People's Democratic Union and government headed by President Mousa Traore and the Malian people fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Besides, Chantal Cousin, Chairman of the Democratic People's Union of France: **Depagui,** National Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Socialist Party of France: **Ettore Biocca,** professor of Rome University of Italy: **Andre Aubry,** President of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea: and **Jean Suret Canale,** President of the France-Korea Friendship Association, who took the floor, expressed full support to the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks and urged the U.S. and the south Korean authorities to respond to this proposal.

D.P. Maheshwari, Chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations, said:

The proposal for tripartite talks is a manifestation of sincere efforts of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to settle the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula by peaceful means through talks and negotiation. The United States and the south Korean authorities must affirmatively respond to it.

Luis Perez Lara, Chairman of the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean people, noted that the proposal for tripartite talks signifies a correct conclusion based on an analysis of the concrete conditions to solve the Korean question by peaceful means.

Alain Bouvier, Secretary General of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said that the realisation of the tripartite talks would be a good occasion giving hope not only to the Korean people but also to all the peace- and justice-loving people of the world. Each country should actively coduct a solidarity movement supporting the proposal for tripartite talks, he stressed.

Afonso Vilhena, vice-President of the Portuguese Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea showed again through the proposal for tripartite talks that there is no change in its efforts to achieve the reunification of the country in a peaceful way always through dialogue and negotiation.

Berta Regner, Secretary General of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, supported the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the DPRK for peace and security in Korea, Asia and the world.

Hugh Stephens, Joint Secretary of the Britain-Korea Friendship Committee and director of the "Mosquito" publishing house, said:

The struggle against imperialism and for peace waged by the Korean people under the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and Comrade Kim Jong Il is an example for the world progressive people in courage and national dignity. All the facts show that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most just proposal.

Amerigo Terenzi, vice-President of the World Peace Council, said that the proposal for tripartite talks is a fruition of the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly President Kim Il Sung, over a long period.

The world peace forces, he said, should pay a keener attention to the Korean situation and make greater efforts for a correct solution of the Korean question.

Anders Kristensen, General Secretary of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and Chairman of the Denmark-the DPRK Friendship Association, fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks. He demanded that the U.S. government discontinue the "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal at once, withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and sign a peace agreement with the DPRK.

The conference was also addressed by **Jacques Le Dauphin,** National Secretary of the French Peace Movement, **Jacqueline,** delegate of the General Confederation of Labour of France, **Jean Micniac,** Secretary of the French Committee of Socialists and Progressionists for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, **Michele Lombardo,** delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, **Nicole Dreyfus,** delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, **Fayssal Mekdad,** delegate of the Secretariat of the International Union of Students, **Hoang Thuy Giang,** vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and delegate of the bureau of the federation, **Pierre Paulet,** delegate of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, and **Monique Simon,** delegate of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in south Korea.

(Continued from page 3)

The scientists succeeded in making rice-transplanting machine and made studies of the mechanism of herbicides and their apply methods. As a result, our peasants, who were engaged in backbreaking work of transplanting rice and weeding by hand for thousands of years, are now able to do farm work pleasantly and efficiently with the help of machines and chemicals.

It is entirely attributable to the wise leadership and boundless care of President Kim Il Sung that today we have developed our agro-scientific research work to the level that it can reliably guarantee the food and agricultural production in our country which had not even a single research institution during the period of colonial rule in the past.

President Kim Il Sung, saying that agro-scientific research work should be developed among others if we want to develop agriculture, personally gave on-the-spot guidance on over 60 occasions to the agro-scientific research institutions and experiment plots and thousands of very important teachings since the first days of building a new country immediately after liberation up to now.

The President made an experimental plot in the garden of his mansion to go deep into the study of the biological nature of crops, and established experimental fields and farms in every part of the country to verify personally not only the research results gained in our country but also the latest scientific and technical successes in the world and taught our agro-scientists all the problems arising in the scientific research work one by one from its orientation to its ways and means.

As mentioned above, all the successes in the agro-scientific research work in our country are unthinkable apart from the immeasurable pains and concerns of the President.

We will further expand cooperation with the developing countries on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in the field of the scientific research in agriculture.

(To be continued)

Security of Korean Peninsula, 3-Way Talks and Threat of N-War

As one of the guest speakers at the "Tokyo Seminar on Peace, Science and Technology", Mr. Shin Hui Goo, Vice President of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan made a report.

The April 15-17 seminar sponsored by the United Nations University studied issues of peace in the context of science and technology, including such topics as military R & D, distortion of science and technology by militarization and how to overcome it, the issues of nuclear proliferation and transfer of technology in Asia and the Pacific, science and technology for war prevention and R & D for alternative development and people's security.

Professor Shin Hui Goo made a report entitled, "Security of the Korean Peninsula, Three-Way Talks and Threat of Nuclear War".

Here is the full text of his report prepared for the Tokyo seminar.

The situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula is literally in turbulence as it is becoming extremely volatile. Korea is faced with a critical choice between war and peace.

With tensions being sharpened, clouds are gathering over the Korean Peninsula, and its future looks gloomier. It is regarded as the most urgent task to search for a working way to break through the situation, prevent war and bring durable peace and security to Korea.

An initiative has been taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in finding a way out from the impasse, a new move brightening the situation on the Korean Peninsula. It is in the form of the DPRK proposal of three-party talks with the United States and south Korea (January 10, 1984).

In view of the prevailing situation, the significance of the move outweighs other issues, which prompts me to discuss among others the background to the three-way talks proposal and the hope placed on it by the DPRK and the Korean people.

1. Threat of Nuclear War and the Korean People

To the Korean people today, peace is posed as a matter of immediate impact on their survival in the context of direction confrontation with nuclear war. The Korean people find themselves the danger of nuclear war most imminent.

The following two reasons may be sufficient: First, the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea for combat use, and second, disquieting moves of the American and south Korean armed forces as illustrated by the "Team Spirit '84" joint exercises. We the Korean people are far from insensitive to the presence of nuclear weapons and moves for their combat use. They are felt as substantial threats to our survival.

In this respect the Korean people are highly sensitive. They are all the more sensitive because they experienced the trying ordeal of having their whole territory being havocked in a full-three year period from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953.

The hostilities ceased in Korea in July 1953 under the armistice agreement. But it is nothing but a ceasefire and, logically speaking, the state of war is still continuing, whose termination can be brought about only by the conclusion of a peace agreement. It is quite abnormal that a peace agreement, whose signing is clearly stipulated in the armistice agreement, should have not been concluded for 31 years since the ceasefire came into effect.

This abnormality I want to stress in connection with the prevailing strained situation.

As a matter of fact, the Korean Armistice Agreement is made up of five articles and 63 paragraphs whose main component lies in bringing a period to the state of war in Korea and providing a durable peace to that part of Asia (in the preamble). A number of steps are set forth to achieve that basic objective.

Of the specified steps I want to point out what I think to be the particularly important paragraphs in connection with the implementation of the armistice agreement.

(1) Most significant is a provision banning arms buildup. Item (d) paragraph 13 states the opposing sides shall "cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing" weapons including aircraft and ammunition.

(2) Another stipulation – paragraph 60 – calls for "a political conference of a higher level of both sides to be held" "to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea."

A period of more than 30 years after the armistice agreement has seen the American forces, billed as the U.N. troops, another party to the accord, making it a dead letter. While justifying their troop presence in south Korea under the U.S.-south Korea combined forces command since 1976, the Americans have committed a serious breach of the armistice agreement by introducing into south Korea various sophisticated weapons. Deployment of nuclear weapons is a marked improvement in the reinforcement and sophistication of U.S. forces stationed in south Korea and the south Korean forces. The Chinese People's Army forces withdrew home from north Korea in 1954, but the U.S. forces are found still entrenched in south Korea.

The siting of nuclear weapons in south Korea constitutes the most eloquent evidence of the process of wrecking the Korean Armistice Agreement which was signed more than 30 years ago.

Expressing deep concern over the sharpening of tensions on the Korean Peninsula, DPRK President has this to say:

"... south Korea today finds itself converted into the most dangerous powderkeg for war, a U.S. nuclear warfare base. In our country the situation has grown so dangerous that war may break out at any moment." (July 3, 1983)

The nuclear weapons at the disposal of U.S. forces in south Korea today are about 1,000 times as destructive as a Hiroshima-type atomic bomb. According to an American columnist Jack Anderson *(The Washington Post, May 2, 1983)*, those nuclear weapons in south Korea comprise 130 airborne nuclear bombs, 94 howitzer nuclear shells and 21 nuclear mines, better known as atomic demolition material. It is also reported that neutron warheads are to be introduced into south Korea for use by Lance missiles.

Suffice it to say that the deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea is never for a pure stockpiling but for combat use and in particular on the Korean Peninsula in case of a contingency, namely, resumption of hostilities.

The then U.S. army chief of staff Gen. Meyer made plain a possible use of nuclear weapons in Korea on January 21, 1983, touring south Korea.

In a move to substantiate this stated use of nuclear weapons, "Team Spirit" series of nuclear-warfare drills, involving the armed forces of the United States and south Korea, have been staged every year since 1977. The war games last year turned out to be the largest scale in Western history, involving nearly 200,000 combat troops, far greater in number than those staged by the NATO forces. This year, the "Team Spirit" war games are being currently waged for a period from February 1 to mid-April, with 207,000 troops participating from the American and south Korean sides. With the joint war exercises going on, the area along the DMZ, the rest of south Korea and its adjoining waters are being enveloped in an abnormal atmosphere, resembling that in wartime.

How can the Americans rationalize the introduction of nuclear weapons into a foreign territory far away from the United States mainland and the unprecedented display of power right under the nose of the DPRK as part of the U.S. defense and deterrent policy?

Such high-handed attitude of a big power toward the DPRK with a population of 15 million can never be tolerated.

Let me stress again It is the DPRK that is exposed to the maximum threats of nuclear war in Asia. Can any greater threat be found in other parts than the Korean Peninsula?

The Korean people see no difference between limited nuclear war and full-scale nuclear war. In either case, nuclear weapons will explode above their heads.

2. Nuclear War in Korea and Effects on Neighboring States

Let us suppose that nuclear war is limited to the Korean Peninsula and its adjacent waters as set out in the so-called American scenario of limited nuclear war. What consequences will it produce? Let me quote from an assessment made by Mr. Kim Myong Chol, one of Korean scholars in Japan. *(The Japanese-language weekly Chosen Jiho, September 6, 1982)*

According to his analysis, given the American proclivity to massive use of firepower, dozens of megatons of nuclear weapons would explode in and around the Korean Peninsula, comprising 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea (about 13 megatons) and 2,000 nuclear weapons carried aboard American warplanes, warships and missiles deployed in other parts of the Pacific and Asian region. Nuclear explosions would occur in the air, on the ground, underwater.

The consequences on the Korean Peninsula would be too obvious. The Land of Morning Calm would become a scene of literal holocaust. Would that end the story?

The neighboring states would be spared direct nuclear bombings. Yet could they survive? Let me focus on effects on Japan of a nuclear holocast in Korea.

In the first place, the impact of the electromagnetic pulse. The IC (integrated circuit) is 10 million times as vulnerable as the vacuum tube to the electromagnetic pulse. Nuclear explosions over Korea would instantly produce tremendous amounts of the EMP which would hit the Japanese archipelago located in its vicinity.

The EMP would instantaneously knock out of order all the communications networks of Japan, TV, radio, satellite communications, motor cars speeding on highways, super-express Shinkansen trains, airplanes flying in the air, nuclear power plants, bank-to-bank on-line systems and hospitals, throwing the whole of Japan into unknown confusion and panic.

What would add to the EMP impact is radioactive fallout. Lethal initial radioactive fallout generated by nuclear explosions in Korea would rain on the island country and the Sea of Japan in several hours.

The distance between Korea and Japan is 216 km at shortest and over 1,000 km at longest. Japan lies just east of the Korean Peninsula as the two are situated in the same median latitudes where the jet stream blows. The jet stream, well known as carrier of radioactive fallout, blows the strongest over Japan, nearly 500 km per hour, the highest velocity in the world. This jet stream constantly moves from west to east in the median latitudes. Tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of radioactive dust blasted into the air by nuclear explosions would certainly be transported by the jet stream to the islands of Japan and its surrounding waters. Deadly radioactive fallout would fall on Japan in forms of not only dust but also rain and snow.

Japan's water resources would be contaminated, with the whole territory left radioactive, agriculture totally put of action.

The contamination of the Sea of Japan would result not only from radioactive fallout but also from on-the-sea and underwater nuclear explosions. The trouble is that more than 90 percent of water evaporated from the Sea of Japan falls on Japan in forms of rain and snow. This means that Japan would be subjected to long-term effects of radioactive fallout. The contaminated Sea of Japan would create irretrievable damage to Japan's fishing, too.

As described above, nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula would be certain to spill over into Japan and other neighboring states. The Day-After scenario for Korea would become real for its neighboring countries with some time lag.

3. Dialogue and Negotiation Are Mightier Than the Sword

To us Korean scholars and scientists in Japan, peaceful use of science and technology and development of nuclear weapons are different from those to scientists in the advanced countries.

Guided by its founding idea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sees no sense in development of nuclear weapons, nor does it have manpower and material resources enough to be diverted for nuclear-weapons development program. All the available resources are exploited for the improvement of the people's living standards. Herein lies the top priority of the DPRK's science policy. North and south Korea have the shared desires to reduce the military's heavy drain on the nation's manpower and material resources through relaxation of tensions.

Nuclear weapons have been developed and transferred to south Korea, irrespective of the will of the Korean nation.

The task devolving on the Korean scientists is to strengthen criticisms of the development of nuclear weapons and do what they can in order to have all the nuclear weapons withdrawn from all their host countries.

In order to remove the threat of nuclear war facing the Korean Peninsula, breathe new life into the moribund armistice agreement and bring lasting peace and security to the Far Eastern country, there must be ongoing dialogue and negotiation to replace military confrontation.

The Government of the DPRK remains unchanged in its commitment to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation. In its latest effort the DPRK Government has proposed to hold three-way talks with the United States and south Korea, incorporating some of their earlier proposals. This is a realistic offer.

To recall, the three-party talks were originally advanced by the then U.S. Secretary of State in August, 1976 as a counterproposal to the DPRK's call for Pyongyang-Washington talks. In his March, 1979 meeting with the visiting Rumanian President Ceausescu, U.S. President Carter showed a deep interest in the three-way talks. In a joint statement which ended Carter's July 1979 visit to south Korea, he proposed a conference of representatives of a high level of the three parties.

To take the last U.S. move in that direction, President Reagan, speaking to the south Korean national assembly during his November, 1983 visit to Seoul, called for south Korean participation in U.S.-DPRK talks.

Taking into account all these factors, the DPRK Government decided to propose three-way talks with the United States Government and the south Korean authorities.

The DPRK Government, making a new bid for dialogue, proposed to take a new step toward reduction of tensions, conclude a DPRK-U.S. peace agreement, a long overdue job which was called for in the armistice agreement, and discuss a host of issues relating to the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The DPRK Government also offered to hold dialogue and negotiation with the south Korean authorities on an equal footing in order to adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south Korea – (1) pledge of non-use of armed force and non-aggression against each other; (2) extensive mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments; and (3) removal of north-south military confrontation.

It is our paramount hopes that the parties to the Korean question will take a step toward dialogue through three-way talks, if possible of the sort which is today under way in Europe.

Pyongyang Savant on Japanese Textbooks 1985

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) March 31 carried an article of a DPRK top historian Prof. Kim Sok Hyon, doctor and academician of the DPRK Academy of Social Science. He charged the Japanese authorities with deliberate distortions of historical facts in textbooks for the purpose of covering up their criminal record.

He said in his article that the Japanese authorities should never forget the historical lesson and take prudent action. He urged the Japanese authorities promptly to give up the textbook revision and correctly describe past history as it was.

Follows a detailed roundup of his article:

Beautifying and Whitewashing Japan's History of Aggression

The Japanese authorities have continued persistently to distort history in their bid to conceal the criminal records of Japanese militarism which live in our memory.

Aggressive acts committed against Korea by Japanese militarism were beautified, whitewashed and defended, while the righteous liberation struggle of the Korean people for defending sovereignty was insulted in the 1982 screening of school textbooks. The Japanese authorities found themselves faced with strong criticisms in their own country and abroad for their distortion of historical textbooks in 1982.

The Japanese have given instructions to revise textbooks for 1985 for the worse in authorizing them. Their acts are a challenge to the public opinion in Japan and abroad and an unpardonable criminal acts against the Korean people.

A characteristic feature of their distortion of historical facts this time is the embellishment of Japanese imperialism in a more crafty and vicious way despite their worldwide criticisms.

Numbers of Koreans Murdered in 1923 Earthquake Deleted

An instruction of the Japanese authorities was first of all to delete from history textbooks the numbers of Koreans who were massacred by Japanese imperialism in the March 1 Popular Uprising (in 1919) and in the great earthquake in 1923 in Kanto district.

Some 53,000 Korean patriots and innocent people were slaughtered and some 50,000 people were arrested and jailed in the March 1 Popular Uprising. About 23,000 Korean nationals in Japan were slayed in the great Kanto earthquake in 1923.

The Japanese authorities gave an instruction in their last screening to delete the correct figures of Koreans, who were killed, arrested or jailed. In their place such terminology as "a large number of Koreans were killed" was adopted.

A similar description was made of the numbers of Korean workers who were forced to come to Japan, where they were humiliated.

The original versions of history textbooks wrote:

Korean workers who were drafted for labor into Japan numbered 720,000.

The Japanese authorities countered:

They came to Japan "at their free will" and never against their will. The figures of 600,000 or 700,000 enlisted by the then authorities will be reasonable. They were employed under the "plan to help Koreans immigrate to Japan." They were not drafted.

The officially instructed description was that Koreans came to Japan at their free will.

In the light of historical viewpoint, Japanese imperialism forcibly took millions of Korean workers to Japan under the name of "recruiting" and "offering jobs". Their actual numbers amounted to over 1,500,000.

Screening on Accounts on 'Theory of Conquring Korea'

Japanese authorities are defending the Japanese militarism with a string of sophism which can convince no one.

Over a theory on "conquring Korea" worked out by the Japanese militarists in the 60s–70s in the 19th century, the original edition of a textbook stated:

A group of government officials including Saigo Takamori, one-sidedly rapped the Korean government's closed-door policy, which rejected negotiations with their government of the matter of opening diplomatic relations, and advanced the theory on "conquring Korea."

The Japanese authorities instructed a modification:

"The argument of advocates of the theory on conquring Korea was not a one-sided one. The reaction of the Korean government was questionable."

Do the Japanese authorities mean that the brigandish theory of Saigo Takamori on conquring Korea originated from the closed-door policy pursued by the then Korean government?

(On the Unyong-ho incident) a textbook in its initial description wrote:

The Japanese pirate ship "Unyong-ho" invaded territorial waters of Korea and approached the fortress on Kanghwa Island just off Hansong (presently called Seoul), to clash its garrison.

The following revision was ordered:

In those days territorial waters were not clearly demarcated. The invasion by "Unyong-ho" was "no invasion."

In 1910s Korean farmers were deprived of their lands by Japanese imperialism as a result of its forcible "land survey." The Japanese authorities said unhesitatingly: "Korean farmers didn't lose their jobs at all and there were no change in their position as tenant farmers."

Japanese colonialism forced Koreans "to change their names" and "prohibit Koreans from speaking Korean."

The Japanese instruction was:

"Education in Japanese and change of names should be described so as not to be considered aimed at the denial of the national identity."

The name is a basic hallmark to tell blood relationship, which is one of important symbols to characterize any given nation.

Blood relationship and language are most characteristic signs of a nation. The measures to "change names" of Koreans and "prohibit Koreans from using Korean" were nothing less than aiming at the denial of the Korean national identity.

From modern times to date, the Korean strait and the Tsushima Strait have been described separately. But these two straits were renamed "Tsushima Strait." This reveals their militarist design to invade Korea again.

> *In 1982, Japanese history textbooks faced strong criticisms here and abroad for their distortion of historical facts.*
>
> *In August 1982, the Japanese authorities promised "corrections would be made at the responsibility of the government" in a statement of the chief cabinet secretary. In December the same year, a specific provision–"thoughtful consideration to neighboring countries"–was attached to the standards for screening of textbooks.*
>
> *However demands were submitted to the Ministry of Education from the end of 1982 to the spring of 1983 for revisions of accounts of events concerning Japan's colonial rule of Korea in junior and senior high school textbooks (history, geography, etc.).*
>
> *Among the descriptions of those events which were told to be revised were the following:*
>
> - *Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan;*
> - *The number of Koreans who were murdered in the March 1 Popular Uprising and the Kanto earthquake by the Japanese imperialists;*
> - *The brigandish confiscation of land owned by Korean peasants through the so-called "land survey".*
>
> *Through such distortions of historical facts, the Japanese authorities attempted to justify their past criminal acts.*
>
> *According to a 1984 report on school textbooks published by the labor union of publishing companies, the "offensive" screening has been rather strengthened. The report was based on a fact-finding survey on textbooks.*

Denial of Anti-Japanese Struggles

Anti-Japanese struggles of the Korean people for independence has been insulted and discredited in the revisions of textbooks.

The textbooks originally stated:

"Korea turned into a battlefield for the Sino-Japan War. In Korea anti-Japanese resistance broke out and Korea turned into a battle field in 1894. A peasant army led by Chon Bong Jun rose for a struggle, upholding the slogan "Rejection of the West and Japan." Anti-Japanese revolts broke out in succession against the Japanese invasion of Korea and brigandish acts committed by Japanese troops.

Are those Japanese examiners of school textbooks ignorant ? Nay. Their stupid arguments were aimed to give an impression that the Korean nation was a helpless nation who didn't resist even if their sovereignty was trampled upon. This represents an insult of the Korean nation and flat challenge to the national dignity of the Korean people.

In their original edition textbooks described Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea in 1592 as follows:

In Toyotomi Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea called "*Imjinwoeran*" in Korea, the Japanese troops wrought havoc in Korea. The word "havoc" was told to be changed into other words.

Reflection of Japan's Aggressive Policy

A series of distortions of historical facts in textbooks by the Japanese authorities is not accidental but reflects the aggressive policy of Japan.

From a historical point of view, Japanese militarism continued to imbue into the youths and children as a part of war preparations the emperor worship and militaristic idea.

This was illustrated by the "imperial education rescript" proclaimed on the eve of the Sino-Japan war.

The "imperial education rescript" was proclaimed in October 1890 at the direction of the emperor. The rescript stated that every moral life should end in defending eternally the emperor's happiness by fighting and dying courageously for the emperor.

On the eve of World War II, the fascist system was strengthened in Japan in line with imbuing militalistic idea into youth and students for the purpose of exploiting them as protection against bullets.

A series of moves of the Japanese authorities over textbook revisions brings back memories of their past aggression.

After the annexation of Korea to Japan, the Korean people were deprived of their sovereignty, their land, mother tongue and their names. Some 3 million Koreans were forced to come to Japan where they were imposed on forced labor. Photo shows Koreans in Yahata, Kitakyushu.

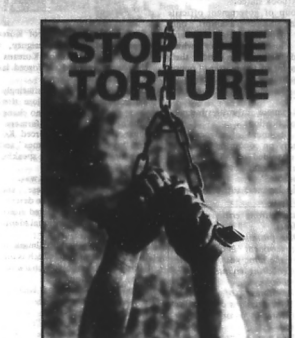
On Sep. 1 in 1923, the tremors struck the Kanto area. In the post-quake chaos, an estimated 6,000 Koreans were slayed in the Kanto area.

Photo shows Korean corpses who were slaughtered by terror-stricken Japanese people who were instigated by false rumors. (Yanagibashi, Tokyo)

Koreans were compelled to use the Japanese language in 1930, when Korea was under the Japanese colonial rule. Koreans were deprived of their Korean names. (Photo: The Japanese expropriated the Korean people from their assets as offerings to the war efforts.)

"Torture in the Eighties": Amnesty International (South Korea)

Amnesty International issued a 263-page report entitled, "Torture in the Eighties" on April 4. Here are excerpts from the document dealing with south Korea:



(From a pamphlet published by Amnesty International)

Torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners was prevalent in 1980 when martial law was in force in south Korea. It continued to be inflicted on political and ordinary criminal suspects during the period under review in spite of its prohibition under the constitution promulgated in October 1980 and "government" promises that it would take steps to eradicate such abuses.

At least 200 students, journalists and others involved in a movement for democracy and human rights, which gathered strength after the assassination of "President" Park Chung-hee in October 1979, were arrested after the nationwide imposition of martial law on 17 May 1980. Their interrogation, in most cases allegedly under torture, was carried out by the military in military as well as civilian facilities. In Seoul, the capital, these included Sub Bingo, the interrogation centre of the Defence Security Command, and the National Police Headquarters. In Kwangju, an estimated 1,000 people were rounded up after violent disturbances at the end of May 1980 and taken to an army base on the outskirts of the city, where eight were reportedly beaten to death by Special Forces troops. Others were held incommunicado in the security division of Kwangju Police Headquarters. In Pusan, one cleric, Rev. Im Ki-yun, died in July 1980 after one week of interrogation by the army. According to accounts received by Amnesty International, most prisoners held for violations of martial law were physically assaulted; a few, well known at home or abroad, were not, although they were subjected to sleep deprivation.

Reports indicate that after the lifting of martial law at the end of January 1981, torture continued to be used regularly in the cases of people who were suspected of pro-communist or socialist sympathies and anti-state activities and were arrested and interrogated by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (Renamed Agency for National Security Planning in January 1981) or by the security or anti-communist section of the National Police at its local, provincial or national headquarters.

Between 100 and 200 students were detained each year for illegal demonstrations or leafleting during the period under review. Reports received by Amnesty International indicate that they were routinely subjected to beatings at police stations. Less information is available about the torture or ill-treatment of prisoners in ordinary criminal cases. South Korean newspapers publicized at least four cases where torture was inflicted on criminal suspects. One of them, a business person, Kim Kun-jo, was reported to have died as a result of torture in March 1983.

Torture and ill-treatment seem to have been used for two purposes: as a means of intimidation, in cases where no charges were brought, and to obtain confessions. Most prisoners appear to have been initially subjected to up to several days of beating, threats of secret execution etc. to break their resistance; later on, during interrogation, beatings or other methods of torture were used to obtain factual information or the suspect's signature on a false confession. Methods of torture often used included water torture (forcing water through the nostrils of a prisoner suspended upside-down); suspending the prisoner, whose hands and feet are tied together, with a club put into the crook of the knees ("roast chicken" torture); twisting of limbs with wooden sticks, and banging the head backward and forward. Beatings were sometimes inflicted by special teams. Electric shocks were reportedly inflicted in one case at the Detention Security Command interrogation centre at the end of May 1981 and, in another case, at the National Police Headquarters in Seoul in the summer of 1981.

In most cases where torture was alleged, the prisoners were detained without a warrant of arrest and the legal limits of the length of detention (48 or 72 hours) were not respected. Although a suspect is legally entitled to meet counsel, in most cases this right was not respected until the indictment. In all cases known to Amnesty International relatives were also prohibited from meeting prisoners before indictment. Under martial law, a military doctor has occasionally been available for the examination of prisoners but even in these cases this did not prevent ill-treatment.

Physical ill-treatment also took place when individual prisoners or groups of prisoners protested, often by going on hunger-strike, against prison conditions. Amnesty International received detailed reports of such incidents where prisoners were beaten in various prisons in 1981, 1982 and 1983. In 1982, two prisoners held in Kwangju prison died: one, Kee Jong-do, reportedly from the after-effects of torture and lack of medical attention; the other, Park Kwan-hyon, died in October 1982 after he had led a hunger-strike protesting against his torture and other ill-treatment in the prison. He was reportedly ill-treated during his hunger-strike.

During the period under review, several prisoners suffered broken limbs, back injuries and nervous disorders as a result of torture or ill-treatment, and many suffered from the long-term effects of torture. Claims that prisoners had been tortured to extract false confessions were made in court or in written statements of appeal by prisoners tried on charges of anti-state activities. Often these claims were publicized by their families and also supported by Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. In spite of a constitutional guarantee that evidence obtained under torture shall not be accepted by the courts, confessions obtained by such means were accepted as evidence in several political trials without proper examination of their validity or of the defendants' claims that they had been improperly obtained. However, in three separate nonpolitical cases in the period August 1981 to June 1982, the prosecution released a suspect without charges and two defendants were acquitted by the courts because it had been found that their confessions had been obtained under torture.

In repeated communications to the government, Amnesty International asked that it investigate specific reports of torture and ill-treatment and make the results of such investigations public. The organization did not receive replies, nor did it subsequently learn that independent investigations were made.

At the end of October 1981, after the south Korean press publicized two cases of torture of ordinary criminal suspects, the Director of the National Police announced the establishment within the National Police of a department to protect the human rights of suspects held in custody. Amnesty International asked the authorities for further information about this announced measure, but received no reply.

(Continued from page 1)

after school authorities announced that classes were being suspended temporarily because of student violence.

Student sources, who declined to be identified, said slogans chanted by the demonstrators included "Down with Fascists," a familiar slogan from past anti-"government" demonstrations.

Some students were seen throwing stones at riot police positioned outside the school gate, but there were no injuries during the four-hour confrontation at Sogang, they said.

On April 11, more than 10 students and policemen were injured in clashes during a campus demonstration at Sogang. School authorities said that students broke campus facilities and insulted professors trying to reason with them.

At the state-run *Seoul National University*, the sources said, more than 1,000 students adopted a resolution at a campus demonstration after they ended a three-day sit-in protest in a library building demanding campus autonomy and democratic reforms.

There also were campus demonstrations at two other schools on April 12, but the sources said there were no serious violence or clashes with police in the brief demonstrations.

After staging a demonstration for several hours shouting anti-"government" slogans, more than 1,500 students of *Seoul National University* on April 11 held a "memorial service for the spirit of the departed for democracy" in memory of the students who were murdered in the anti-fascist struggle.

That day, more than 150 students of *Sogang University* who rose in a demonstration struggle demanded presentation of documents worked out to forcibly draft patriotic students into the army. When their demand was rejected, they went over to a violent struggle, breaking into the office of the students' section of the university and destroying furniture.

The students noted that it was aimed at making materials for forcible conscription that the police officers of the Mapo Police Station secretly took photographs of students during the demonstration staged on April 6.

The combat police was sent to the university, but the student demonstrators fought in high spirits, not yielding to it.

On April 11 a demonstration was waged also by more than 600 students at *Ewha Women's University*. When the riot police pounced upon them, they countered them with fierce rock-throwing. Eight policemen were heavily injured, the report said.

Students of *Koryo University* held anti-"government" meetings three times on April 11 in the teeth of suppression and decided to form a "committee for promotion of autonomy."

Students of *Seoul National, Sogang and Yonsei* universities turned out in massive demonstrations on April 6.

More than 2,000 students of *Seoul National University* held a rally at P.M. on their campus and strongly demanded campus democracy, denouncing the repression by the Chon Du Hwan junta.

After the rally, students confronted riot police at the school gate in their attempt to march out of the campus.

When the column was blocked by riot police, some students slipped away through the back gate, taking advantage of this confrontation with the police, and distributed handbills carrying their demand to citizens.

Riot police brutally cracked down on the demonstrators and arrested over 90 students.

Meanwhile, some 400 students of *Sogang University* that afternoon held a meeting attacking the so-called "student homeland defence corps" and went into a campus demonstration all at once.

Students staged all-night sit-in that day building a barricade outside the mess hall.

During the sit-in, students shouted, "The Chief of the Mapo Police Station Officially Apologize", "Recognize the Committee for Promotion of Campus Autonomy" and other slogans.

In the meantime, over 500 students of *Yonsei University* clashed with riot police for four hours, chanting "Stop campus surveillance!" and other anti-"government" slogans.

They held a meeting to protest "government" surveillance over students and distorted reporting by the press.

A fire broke out at the arsenal of the "student homeland defence corps" of *Seoul National University* on April 9 when the spirit rejecting this reptile organization is heightening among south Korean students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

By this fire accessories of "M 16" rifles and oil in the arsenal were burnt.

According to the report, four fires broke out at *Seoul National University* this year alone.

Sung Kyun Kwan University

Students of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul violently staged an anti-"government" demonstration on the afternoon of April 3, according to a Jiji report from Seoul.

Over 1,000 students went over to a demonstration after holding a meeting in commemoration of patriotic students who were murdered after they were forcibly enlisted into the army, the report said.

The Chon Du Hwan junta encircled the university ring after ring by mobilizing a large riot police force while students were holding the meeting.

The students hurled rocks at the police and went over to a demonstration.

Excited students shouted that the "Government-subsidized press should destroy itself," demanding that their just struggle be widely known.

As already reported, the south Korean authorities detained many patriotic students in the last few years on charges of involvement in the anti-"government" activities, forcibly drafted them into the army and brutally murdered them surreptitiously.

Wongwang University

Students of Wongwang University in North Cholla Province who rose in struggle in the daytime of March 29 in protest against the arrest of five of the university authorities continued their struggle on the night, according to a radio report from south Korea.

Students of the Industrial Management College of the university who rose, indignant at the college authorities' unilateral, forcible selling of teaching materials, waged a collective struggle in the daytime of March 29. They occupied the rector's room and burnt books, totally boycotting lecture.

The university authorities had an emergency meeting in the evening and attempted to disperse the fighting students, saying that they took "measures."

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